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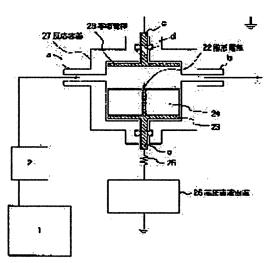
SERA TOSHIKUNI KOBAYASHI KAZUTO OZORA HIROYUKI MIHASHI YASUYOSHI

(54) EXHAUST GAS TREATMENT DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To remove Nox efficiently by a simple device by installing a reaction container composed of an insulated body with an exhaust gas inlet on one end and an exhaust gas outlet on the other end and setting a flat plate electrode and a comb type electrode in the container.

CONSTITUTION: A flat plate electrode 28 having a face along the gas flow is set on the upper face of a reaction container 27 composed of an insured body with an exhaust gas inlet (a) on one end and an exhaust gas outlet (b) on the opposite other end, while a mounting stand 23 of the same shape of the flat plate electrode 28 is set on the lower face facing the flat plate electrode, and needle-shaped comb type electrodes 22 with their ends facing upward are arranged at equal intervals in a row on a surface crossing orthogonally the gas flow. The voltage of approximately 10kV is applied from a direct current voltage power source 26, a pulseshaped discharge of several kHz forming a streamer



discharge is generated between respective needle-shaped end sections of the comb type electrodes 22 and the flat plate electrode 28. O3, O and the like required for the dissociation and oxygen reaction of moleculars are generated by the electronic collision during the discharge, reacted with Nox in the exhaust gas and removed efficiently.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Offgas treatment equipment characterized by providing the following A reaction container made from an insulating material which has an exhaust gas outlet in an edge at an another side edge with an exhaust gas entrance on the other hand A plate electrode with a field which is arranged in this reaction container and meets a gas flow A tandem—type electrode which has been arranged in this reaction container, turned a train in the direction which intersects a gas flow while making a tip counter the above—mentioned plate electrode, and has been arranged at least at a single tier A high voltage direct current power supply connected with the above—mentioned plate electrode and tandem—type inter—electrode

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention is NOx contained in exhaust gas. It is related with the offgas treatment equipment by the plasma method to denitrogenize.
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Although the denitrification plant which applied the plasma from the former is developed, it is mainly classified into the following three types.

** As shown in method <u>drawing 4</u> using the method ** nano second pulse discharge method ** glow discharge method (1) corona discharge using corona discharge, exhaust gas is introduced into the exhaust gas entrance of the lower part of a wet type dust separator 3 through a flowmeter 2 from the exhaust gas generating section 1.

[0003] There is a wire-like discharge electrode 4 in the core of an electrostatic precipitator 3, and the voltage of negative polarity is impressed by the direct-current high-voltage generator 6 through protective resistance 7. On the other hand, the outer case electrode 7 is grounded and corona discharge arises between discharge electrodes 4. The trap of the NO which oxidized by corona discharge is carried out to the liquid of the circulation liquid tank 8 of the lower limit section. Moreover, the processed exhaust gas is discharged from a upside outlet. The liquid of the circulation liquid tank 8 is sent to the upper part of the outer case electrode 7 with a pump 9, and it circulates through it.

- (2) As shown in nano second pulse discharge method <u>drawing 5</u>, the exhaust gas from the exhaust gas generating section 1 is introduced into the gas inlet of the lower part of the cylinder—like outer case electrode 15 through a gas flowmeter 2. There is a wire—like discharge electrode 14 in a core, and a pulse voltage is impressed to this according to the power supply 16 for short pulse generating. As for this pulse, the rise times of the half-value width of 20–100 [ns], and pulse width are 100–500 [ns], and frequency is several 10 a–100 number [Hz]. Moreover, the polarity of applied voltage is positive or negative, and the high voltage whose peak voltage is 60 [kV] degrees is impressed. Since it is grounded, the quick high electric field of a standup occur between discharge electrodes 14, only an electron is accelerated by the high speed, a reaction is promoted by collision, and the outer case electrode 15 is NOx. It is removed and is discharged from a upside outlet.
- (3) As shown in glow discharge method <u>drawing 6</u>, the exhaust gas from the exhaust gas generating section 1 is introduced into the gas inlet of the plasma reactor 17 through a gas flowmeter 2. The discharge section of a reactor 17 has the dielectric or semiconductor 21 on the parallel plate electrodes 18 and 19 and an electrode 19. One electrode 18 is grounded and, as for another electrode 19, the high voltage of an alternating current is impressed by RF generator 20. It is NOx in exhaust gas by the plasma generated between a dielectric 21 and an electrode 18. It is processed and is discharged from an outlet. [0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] While there are many advantages in the above—mentioned conventional method, a defect also exists about each method. Troubles common to below are enumerated.

** The power consumption which denitrification takes is too (it is 3 several Whs/Nm above) large.

** The price of the main part of equipment becomes expensive.

[0005] Especially, by the nano second pulse discharge method, the energy loss at the time of pulse generating is also large. Moreover, since an atmospheric pressure glow discharge method has the electrode gap as small as 2-3mm, the amount of raw gas is restricted. [0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention adopts the following means in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem.

[0007] Namely, a reaction container made from an insulating material which has an exhaust gas outlet in an edge at an another side edge with an exhaust gas entrance as offgas treatment equipment on the other hand, A tandem-type electrode which turned a train in the direction which intersects a gas flow, and has been arranged at least at a single tier while having been arranged in a plate electrode with a field which is arranged in this reaction container and meets a gas flow, and this reaction container and making a tip counter the above-mentioned plate electrode, A high voltage direct current power supply connected with the above-mentioned plate electrode and tandem-type inter-electrode is established.

[Function] In the above-mentioned invention, if the latter is just impressed to high voltage direct current voltage by a plate electrode and tandem-type inter-electrode, sheet-like discharge [streamer] will occur. Exhaust gas is introduced from an entrance, and crosses and flows the streamer discharge section. Then, O3 [required for dissociation of a molecule and oxidation reaction], O, etc. arise by the electronic collision under discharge, and it is NOx in exhaust gas. It reacts efficiently and is removed.

[0009] Thus, it is NOx in exhaust gas efficiently with easy equipment. It is removed. [0010]

[Example]

(1) Drawing 1 and drawing 2 explain the 1st example of this invention. There is gas outlet b in the another side edge of the reaction container 27 made from an insulating material which the exhaust gas entrance a is located in an edge on the other hand, and counters. The plate electrode 28 with the field in alignment with a gas flow is formed in the upper surface of the reaction container 27. The outside of the center of a plate electrode 28 has the projection c for immobilization-cum-terminals. This projection c is inserted and fixed to the hole of the reaction container 27 from the inside through sealant d. And an external edge is grounded. [0011] The plate electrode 28 and the isomorphism-like mount 23 are similarly attached in the lower part of the reaction container 27. In the field which intersects perpendicularly with a flow on a mount 23, a tip is turned up, the needlelike tandem-type electrode 22 arranged in at equal intervals is arranged at a single tier, and each end face is welded to the mount 23. The perimeter of the lower part of the tandem-type electrode 22 exposes a point, and is hardened with the insulating spacer 24. The height c of a mount 23 is connected with + pole of the direct-current high voltage power supply 26 through protective resistance 25. In addition, the gap of about 100mm, a tip, and a plate electrode 21 was set to about 10mm for the length of the needlelike section of the tandem-type electrode 22.

[0012] The voltage of about 10kV is impressed above from the direct-current high voltage power supply 26. Then, between each needlelike point and a plate electrode 28, in spite of only impressing the direct-current high voltage of straight polarity to the tandem-type electrode 22, when a streamer reaches a plate electrode, in order to emit an electron and to weaken electric field, discharge of the shape of a several kHz pulse, i.e., streamer discharge, occurs as a result. [0013] Exhaust gas intersects the sheet-like streamer discharge section, and flows. Then, O3 [required for dissociation of a molecule and oxidation reaction], O, etc. arise by the electronic collision under discharge, and it is NOx in exhaust gas. It reacts efficiently and is removed. [0014] The power consumption of this example and the relation of the rate of denitrification are shown in drawing 2 as compared with the thing of the conventional example. It turns out that 80% or more of high denitrification engine performance is shown with the low power.

[0015] It is NOx in exhaust gas efficiently with easy equipment as mentioned above. It is removed.

[0016] Although the tandem-type electrode 22 was made into one train above, you may make it two or more trains.

(2) The 2nd example of this invention is shown in <u>drawing 3</u>. The end face of the tandem-type electrode 22 is not welded to a mount 23, but guesses and contacts the metallic foil 27 of an L type to the end face section and a mount 23, and is fixed with an insulating material 24. [0017]

[Effect of the Invention] According to [as explained above] this invention, it is efficient NOx with easy equipment. It becomes removable.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

- [Drawing 1] It is the configuration cross section of the 1st example of this invention.
- [Drawing 2] It is operation explanatory drawing of this example.
- [Drawing 3] It is the configuration cross section of the 2nd example of this invention.
- [Drawing 4] It is the configuration cross section of the 1st example of equipment conventionally.
- [Drawing 5] It is the configuration cross section of the 2nd example of equipment conventionally.

[Drawing 6] It is the configuration cross section of the 3rd example of equipment conventionally. [Description of Notations]

- 1 Exhaust Gas Generating Section
- 2 Flowmeter
- 3 Wet Electrical Dust Precipitator
- 4 Wire-like Discharge Electrode
- 7 Outer Case Electrode
- 8 Circulation Liquid
- 9 Pump
- 10 Circulation Pipe
- 14 Wire-like Discharge Electrode
- 15 Outer Case Electrode
- 16 Power Supply for Short Pulse Generating
- 17 Plasma Reactor
- 18 Plate Electrode (Touch-down)
- 19 Plate Electrode
- 20 RF Generator
- 21 Dielectric or Semiconductor
- 22 Tandem-Type Electrode
- 23 Mount
- 24 Insulating Spacer
- 25 Protective Resistance
- 26 Direct-Current High-Voltage Power Supply
- 27 Reaction Container
- 28 Metal Plate Electrode
- 29 Metallic Foil

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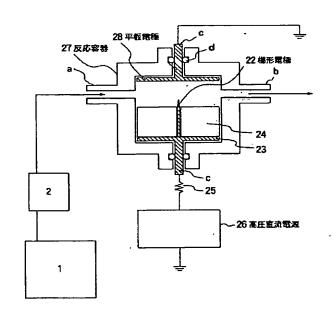
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(54) 【発明の名称】 排ガス処理装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】 簡単で効率のよい排ガス処理装置をえる。 【構成】 一方端に排ガス入口を持ち他方端に排ガス出 口を持つ絶縁体製の反応容器27、同反応容器内に配置 されガス流れに沿う面を持つ平板電極28、同反応容器 内に配置され先端を上記平板電極に対向させるとともに ガス流れに交叉する方向に列を向け少くとも一列に配置 された櫛型電極22、平板電極および櫛型電極間につな がれた高圧直流電源26を設ける。



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【特許請求の範囲】

方端に排ガス入口を持ち他方端に排ガ 【請求項1】 ス出口を持つ絶縁体製の反応容器と、同反応容器内に配 置されガス流れに沿う面を持つ平板電極と、同反応容器 内に配置され先端を上記平板電極に対向させるとともに ガス流れに交叉する方向に列を向け少くとも一列に配置 された櫛型電極と、上記平板電極および櫛型電極間につ ながれた髙圧直流電源とを備えてなることを特徴とする 排ガス処理装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は排ガス中に含まれるNO 、を脱硝するプラズマ方式による排ガス処理装置に関す る。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来からプラズマを応用した脱硝装置が 開発されているが、主に、以下の3つのタイプに分類さ れる。

- ① コロナ放電を利用した方法
- ② ナノセカンドパルス放電法
- 3 グロー放電法
- (1) コロナ放電を利用した方法

図4に示すように、湿式集じん装置3の下部の排ガス入 口には排ガス発生部1から流量計2を経て排ガスが導入

【0003】電気集塵装置3の中心部にはワイヤー状の 放電電極4があり、保護抵抗7を介して直流高電圧発生 器6により負極性の電圧が印加されている。一方、外筒 電極7は接地されており、放電電極4との間でコロナ放 電が生じる。コロナ放電により酸化したNOは下端部の 30 循環液タンク8の液にトラップされる。また処理された 排ガスは上部の出口より排出される。循環液タンク8の 液はポンプ9により外筒電極7の上部に送られ循環して いる。

(2)ナノセカンドパルス放電法

図5に示すように、排ガス発生部1からの排ガスはガス 流量計2を経て、円筒状の外筒電極15の下部のガス入 □に導入される。中心部にはワイヤー状の放電電極14 があり、これに、短パルス発生用電源16によりパルス 電圧が印加される。とのパルスは立上り時間が、20~ 40 100 (ns)、パルス幅の半値幅は100~500 (n s) であり、周波数は数10~数100 [Hz] である。 また、印加電圧の極性は正または負で、ビーク電圧が6 0 (kV) 程度の高電圧が印加される。外筒電極15は接 地されているため、放電電極14との間に立上りの速い 高電場が発生し、電子のみが高速に加速され、衝突によ り反応が促進されNO、が除去され、上部の出口より排 出される。

(3) グロー放電法

流量計2を経てプラズマ反応装置17のガス入口に導入 される。反応装置17の放電部は平行平板電極18,1 9と、電極19上の誘電体又は半導体21を有する。一 方の電極18は接地されており、もう一方の電極19は 高周波電源20により交流の高電圧が印加される。誘電 体21と電極18の間で発生するプラズマにより排ガス 中のNO、は処理され出口より排出される。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記従来法には多くの 10 長所がある反面、個々の方法について欠点も存在する。 以下に共通の問題点を列挙する。

- ① 脱硝に要する消費電力が大きすぎる(数Wh/Nm²以 上)。
- ② 装置本体の価格が高価となる。

【0005】特に、ナノセカンドパルス放電法ではパル ス発生時のエネルギーロスも大きい。又、大気圧グロー 放電法は、電極ギャップが2~3 mmと小さいため、処理 ガス量が制限される。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は上記課題を解決 20 するため次の手段を講ずる。

【0007】すなわち、排ガス処理装置として、一方端 に排ガス入口を持ち他方端に排ガス出口を持つ絶縁体製 の反応容器と、同反応容器内に配置されガス流れに沿う 面を持つ平板電極と、同反応容器内に配置され先端を上 記平板電極に対向させるとともにガス流れに交叉する方 向に列を向け少くとも一列に配置された櫛型電極と、上 記平板電極および櫛型電極間につながれた高圧直流電源 とを設ける。

[0008]

【作用】上記発明において、平板電極と櫛型電極間に後 者を正に高圧直流電圧が印加されると、シート状のスト リーマ放電が発生する。排ガスは入口から導入され、ス トリーマ放電部を交叉して流れる。そのとき、放電中の 電子衝突により分子の解離、酸化反応に必要な〇,,〇 等が生じ、排ガス中のNO、が効率よく反応して除去さ

【0009】とのようにして、簡単な装置で効率よく排 ガス中のNO、が除去される。

[0010]

【実施例】

(1)本発明の第1実施例を図1と図2により説明す る。絶縁体製の反応容器27の一方端には排ガス入口a があり、対向する他方端にはガス出口bがある。反応容 器27の上面にはガス流れに沿う面を持つ平板電極28 が設けられる。平板電極28の中央の外側には固定兼端 子用の突起 c がある。 この突起 c が反応容器 2 7 の穴に シール材dを介して内側から挿入され、固定される。そ して外部の端はアースされる。

図6に示すように、排ガス発生部1からの排ガスはガス 50 【0011】反応容器27の下部には、平板電極28と

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同形状の取付台23が同様に取付けられている。取付台23上には流れに直交する面内に、先端を上方に向け、等間隔に並べられた針状の櫛型電極22が一列に配置され、各基端は取付台23に溶接されている。櫛型電極22の下部周囲は先端部を露出して、絶縁スペーサ24で固められている。取付台23の实起部cは保護抵抗25を介して直流高圧電源26の+極につながれる。なお櫛型電極22の針状部の長さを約100mm、先端と平板電極21の間隔を約10mmとした。

【0012】以上において、直流高圧電源26から約10kVの電圧を印加する。すると櫛型電極22には単に、正極性の直流高電圧を印加しているにもかかわらず、個々の針状先端部と平板電極28間では、ストリーマが平板電極に達した際に、電子を放出し電界を弱くするため、結果として数kHzのバルス状の放電、すなわちストリーマ放電が発生する。

【0013】排ガスはシート状のストリーマ放電部と交叉して流れる。そのとき、放電中の電子衝突により分子の解離、酸化反応に必要な〇,,〇等が生じ、排ガス中のNO,が効率よく反応して除去される。

【0014】図2に本実施例の消費電力と脱硝率の関係を、従来例のものと比較して示す。低消費電力で80%以上の高い脱硝性能を示していることがわかる。

【0015】以上のようにして、簡単な装置で効率よく 排ガス中のNO、が除去される。

【0016】以上において櫛型電極22は1列としたが、複数列にしてもよい。

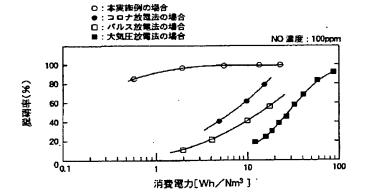
(2)図3に本発明の第2実施例を示す。櫛型電極22の基端は取付台23に溶接せず、L型の金属箔27を基端部と取付台23に当てて接触させ、絶縁体24で固定したものである。

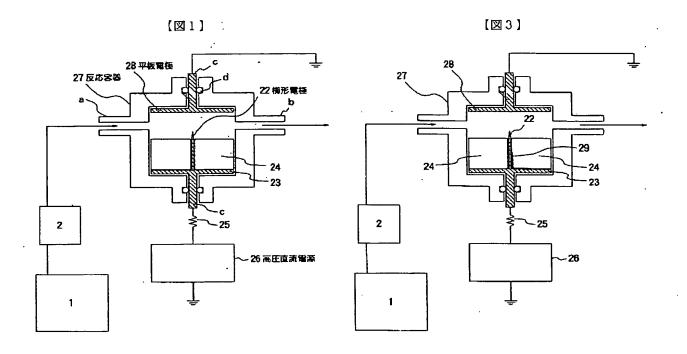
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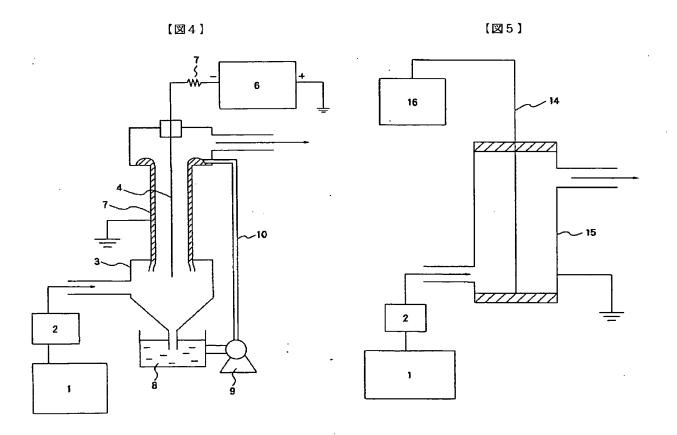
【発明の効果】以上に説明したように本発明によれば、*

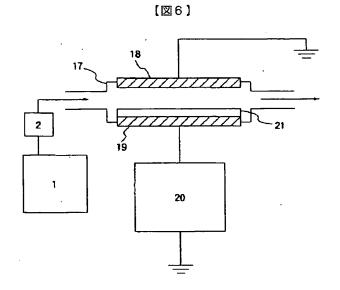
- *簡単な装置で効率のよいNO、除去が可能となる。 【図面の簡単な説明】
 - 【図1】本発明の第1実施例の構成断面図である。
 - 【図2】同実施例の作用説明図である。
 - 【図3】本発明の第2実施例の構成断面図である。
 - 【図4】従来装置の第1例の構成断面図である。
 - 【図5】従来装置の第2例の構成断面図である。
 - 【図6】従来装置の第3例の構成断面図である。 【符号の説明】
- 1 排ガス発生部
 - 2 流量計
 - 3 湿式電気集塵装置
 - 4 ワイヤー状放電電極
 - 7 外筒電極
 - 8 循環液
 - 9 ポンプ
 - 10 循環パイプ
 - 14 ワイヤー状放電電極
 - 15 外筒電極
- 20 16 短パルス発生用電源
 - 17 プラズマ反応装置
 - 18 平板電極(接地)
 - 19 平板電極
 - 20 高周波電源
 - 21 誘電体又は半導体
 - 22 櫛型電極
 - 23 取付台
 - 24 絶縁スペーサ
 - 25 保護抵抗
 - 26 直流高電圧電源
 - 27 反応容器
 - 28 金属平板電極
 - 29 金属箔

【図2】









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